guage of their harangues showed that the extravaof the administration was to be the great rievance against which the eloquence of the oppowas to be levelled in the contest at hand.

Seeing this foregone determination to assail the adcinistration and democratic party for expenditures ordered to be made by Congress, voted for, too, by a majority of opposition men in Congress, we made e to procure a statement of the exact amount of the appropriations of the session, as nearly as it ascertained on allowing a liberal estimate of that class of appropriations which, from their na-This statement disclosed that the amount of regular appropriations of the last session, made in pursuance of the demands of the de-partments, was about \$53,000,000; and that this class of appropriations, augmented by those which Congress had seen fit of its own motion to make or extraordinary purposes, made up a grand ' the year of but about \$68,000,000. ed very much

The publication of these figures hat expectations of like a shower-bath upon the beative expenditures. the opposition in regard dulatory appeals they had The lachrymose andie people in deprecation of the begun to addres of their rulers, and in behalf of the sad extray reform, have been suddenly silenced. necess, indeed, faint and occasional allusions to Yravagance; but we find none attempting, after the example of Mr. Crittenden or Mr. Sherman, to exaggerate the amount of it to anything like a hundred millions of dollars.

We ought to make exception from this remark. however, of the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American-a very intelligent writer ordinarily, but not a very happy one on the particular subject we have now in hand.

He has discovered an ingenious mode, notwithstand ing the low aggregate of appropriations that we have mentioned, of swelling the prospective expenditures of the fiscal year just entered upon to a high

"An ex parie statement is going the rounds of the press, taken from the Union here, which computes the appropriations for the ensuing fiscal year at \$68,000,000, in round numbers. And the impression is sought to be conveyed that these figures represent the whole intended expenditure, as they have been used to counteract other and more damaging estimates made by opposition members in Congress."

After impeaching the authenticity of our statement, which we procured from the Treasury Department, and which is certainly more reliable than any official contradictions of it can be, the writer roe

"The Union and Mr. Letcher confined their vision ex-computing the expenditures for the next year. By turn-ing to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it will be found that a balance of these appropriations for the current fiscal year, which may be applied to the next, be-ginning on the 1st of July, exists in the imposing form of \$16,586,688 35, which must be added as a part of the available means to the results appropriations. available means to the regular appropriations, thus making an aggregate of \$84,586,588 35 for the coming year, on the basis of the statement made by Mr. Letcher, and adopted by the Union."

This is a very ingenious way of magnifying sixtyeight into eighty-five millions of dollars; but it is sufficient to reply to it, that the administration are quite as apt to have an unexpended balance of sixteen millions of appropriations standing over at the end of the new fiscal year as they had at the end of the old: and the mere suggestion of the fact of the present outstanding balance, suggests also the probability of as large a balance for the coming year. Nay, who knows that there may not be even a greater unexpended balance than sixteen millions at the end of 1858-9?

We allude to the subject, however, chiefly for the purpose of making this remark : The black-republican House of Representatives of the session of 1856-7 made appropriations for the fiscal year 1857-8, amounting, as this correspondent of the Philadelphia paper informs us, to more than sixteen millions of dollars over and above what the present administration have been willing to expend. Certainly that cannot be a very extravagant administration, in the estimate of the black-republican party, which expends sixteen millions of dollars less in a year than the same party anthorized it to do.

Thus the opposition are completely estopped in their outery against the extravagance of the administration. When they charge that it has been guilty of extravagance in the past year, we reply that its expenditures have been sixteen millions less than they themselves authorized. When they charge that its expenditures in the coming year will be eighty, ninety, or a hundred millions of dollars, we reply that its expenditures may not reach the amount of the appropriations by some sixteen millions, and that the appropriations themselves are but \$68,000.000.

We have often recurred with admiration to the coolness of a certain gentleman who, in a fraces with a neighbor, was thrown upon the ground, his antagonist astride of him, and just ready to deal out some disagreeable blows upon the head of his victim. At the moment the friends of the fallen man hauled off his assailant, when the poor fellow rose and remonstrated, vehemently, protesting, "I fight better when I am down. Just as I got my man where I wanted him you pulled him off."

The admirable coolness of this gentleman is equalled only by Lord Palmerston and Mr. Roebuck in the House of Commons.

Lord Palmerston tells the House that the British squadron on the Cuban waters were invited there by the American government, and Mr. Roebuck assures the House that all these pretended outrages in the West Indies are mere Yankee exaggerations. Lord Palmerston read in the Times that Gen. Cass invited the British squadron to Cuba. The Times got its authority from the speech in Congress of Mr. F. P. Blair; and we have some reason for believing North. that Mr. Blair got it out of some after-dinner converthat Mr. Blair got it out of some after-dinner conver-sation, and repeated it the next day in the House, not having read Gen. Casa's letter. We merely no-chief, will secure one against all danger from sun-stroke.

tice the fact, and we do it to say a word about Mr WASHINGTON CITY.

Roebuck's declaration, that, after all, nothing has ever occurred to give rise to American sensitiveness on this subject of search, and that nothing has been dead by British cruisers for which apolegy should practised search for thirty years; nay, more than fifty, in utter violation of the principles of international law, the force of which you now acknowledge; and having, at this late day, backed out of your position, you turn round and coolly tell us that your cruisers have simply performed their duty-that. they have offended nobody. And then Lord Pal-merston goes a step further, and says we invited British cruisers to fillibuster in the West India waters.

ADMINISTRATION TRIUMPHS AND THE "PRO

TRATION" OF THE DEMOCRACY. The New York Herald is just now engaged in the somewhat difficult work of showing how completely the administration of Mr. Buchanan has umphed and how absolutely the democratical as a pois shattered and broken into factions, throughout lifical organization is utterly power there is scarce the country, so that at this june the late democratic ly a State in the Union in With any degree of courparty can hold up its he.

age, confidence, or wave not the alightest doubt, will The Heraldoy an exclusive monopoly in the use continue ties of political logic. We confess not to of this to understand how the administration has thieved such a series of glorious victories if its troops are in the horrible state of demoralization and anarchy described by the Herald logician. For instance, according to our reading of public events and our understanding of public opinion, the demo cratic party were never stronger than at the present moment. We do not intend to assert that we have received any great accessions of strength, but it is clear to us that the only plank upon which the motley forces of the opposition have heretofore perated has been splintered to pieces. Their strength was in anti-slavery; and as that humbug seems to have no point now of practical application, the very muscles of the republicans are in paralysis. If, then, we have not recruited and increased our forces, the republicans have lost the rudder to their ship, which, according to our reckoning, will send them ashere in the first storm. But we go a little further, and maintain that, instead of being in such a horrible condition as the Herald describes the democracy, they never were in a more healthy state than now. We are clear, for instance, that if the dministration has triumphed it was in the assertion and maintenance of great principles; and we are equally clear that any other triumph should be regarded as a radical failure. We deny that the present government holds any position which is not in harmony with the true interests and policy of the democratic party; and hence that it could secure no triumph in the face of disastrous results to that

The Herald concedes, for instance, that the present administration have been compelled to expend extravagant amounts of money, but throws the responsibility of such expenditures over upon Congress In the first place, the expenditures of the government have been largely reduced-reduced, too, by the direct efforts of Mr. Buchanan. The current oppropriations for the year are many millions of dollars less than preceding years. All possible economy has been enforced. The decline of the revenue rendered it necessary to issue treasury notes and bonds; but we respectfully suggest that this question is in no possible way connected with the expenditures of he government. The Herald might with equal propriety claim that the recent revulsion was an administration measure, and hold Mr. Cobb responsible for the failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, and for the past five years' extravagance of the Fifth

But we go a little further still, and claim that in more than half the States of the Union the democracy are a perfect unit and of overwhelming strength. and that in nearly all the balance of the States the conviction in our ranks is universal that we have fought the last great battle with the factionists, and n this time forward are certain of overwhelmin from this time forward are certain of overwhelming triumphs. We have steadily adhered, through good report and through evil report, to the principles of constitutional right, and have contended against the frightful efforts of the republicans to array section against section. We flatter ourselves that the success of the administration is based upon the solid triumphs of principle over faction; and we are not able to see how in these triumphs the party has become weakened and shattered. If we are right, we certainly are stronger; because the republicans have not only lost every battle, but they have surrendered their only fortified post and all their provisions, stores, and artillery.

But there is a better way still of measuring the results of the recent controversy. The democratic party stand firmly upon their old positions. They have surrendered no point, yielded no principle, lost no organization, and never were more confident than now of complete success in the future. The opposition, on the other hand, are without organization, without principles, and are groping about in vagrant efforts to fix upon even a line of policy to govern them for the moment. They are trying to establish a provisional government; and are arguing stoutly by circulars that such a government is altogether preferable to any other. Does this indicate their strength? Does it certify our weakness? Does it command public confidence? Does it promise success? Suppose we are in an actual minority in the United States : is it possible to unite the majority against us? Are the North and the South in such a condition of sentiment that the republicans of the former region and the opposition of the latter can be brought together? Is it within the range of possibilities, in other words, to get up a national organization against us? We can answer this question intelligently only by referring to the condition of their public sentiment in the nonslaveholding States, which is essentially negroism. and nothing else. Negroism without a negro issueabolitionism on a national basis! We believe in no such nonsense. If the republicans ever intended to become national, we can only say they have played a most foolish game; for they have pursued abolitionism till the last vestige of nationalism has been driven out of the public mind of their party in the

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Gubernatorish Famination.

Postland, July 1.—The ampuratic convention at Augusta yesterday non-justed Harmanh H. Smith for governor. Resolutions were passed strongly endersing the administration of Mr. Buchanan. Prebable Resignation

Sr. Louis, July 1 - A describe from Lear-that Gen. Denver intends to resign the Gov Kansas after the August election. Sourn Bryn, (Ia.) June 30.—Thith yesterday, and manimously nominated Selvas yery largely attended.

Congress. The convention

The Rew Lor Settlement of Differences.

Attempt 30.—A railroad convention is now in Burraff, having for its object the settlement of the sersifices which exist between the Eric and Central Railfull Companies.

J. W. Brooks, the president of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, occupies the chair.

The proceedings, thus for, bard been of an unharmonious character, and there seems no prospect of an arrangement being effected to anit all parties.

Sr. Jones, N. F., June 30—8 o'clock, p. m.—There no signs of the telegraphic fleet.

The weather is mild and pleasant but cloudy. Win

Eastrone, June 30—10 o'clock, p. m.—The storm north of Eastport has prostrated the telegraphic lines, and no further report from St. Johns can be received to-night.

Earthquake at New Haven. NEW Haves, June 30.—The shock of an earthquake was observed in various parts of this city at eleven o'clock last night. It was a light one, yet eaused crockery to rattle, and was distinctly felt by many persons who were walking out.

P. S.—The earthquake of last night was observed in Woodbridge, seven miles northwest from this city; in Westville, two miles distant in the same direction; and

commodating gentleman is absolutely necessary, say the people's party-makers, before the platform can be built, and the new party organized.

It is conceded that a straight out-and-out republican has even less chance than Mr. Fremont had in 1856, and a straight American ticket would not command even the vote of the one State that supported Mr. Fillmore. Nevertheless, the mechanics, finding that their only chance of employment is in trying "to break down the democracy," are laboring assiduously to find materials and credit; but, so far, no one seems to believe in their success, with the exception of a few newspapers, and even they are beginning to be discouraged. Every day, I am happy to say, is adding to the strength of the democratic party. In every State of the Union they are united in principle, and determined to abide by regular organizations. There may be some minor differences as to men, but so long as they are confined within the limits of the party, they cannot damage or weaken our great strength. Having gallantly fought and conquered, the democracy will not abandon the citadel to a parcel of political ragamuffins whose policy, if carried out, must inevitably lead to the dissolution of the Union—the greatest and most calamitious of all disasters.

Mr. Horace F. Clark, whose "conscientious scruples" impelled him to betray his constituents and oppose their views during the last session of Congress, has not yet been felted on his return to New York by his republican allies. In this respect he has been worse treated than his co-misrepresentative of Westchester county; but Westville, two miles distant in the same direction; and in North Haven, seven miles nearly northeast from the city, where a second but slight sheek was felt. The direction of the vibration seemed to be from south to north. The shock was also felt in Waterbury. There have been but two sheeks of earthquake recorded as having occurred within the last hundred years in this vicinity. been fleed on his return to New York by his republican allies. In this respect he has been worse treated than his co-misrepresentative of Westchester county; but as a compensation he has escaped being cited in the columns of the Evening Post as a "bad example in politics." Neither money, influence, nor supplication of his own or of his gallant beau pere will get him the renomination from the democracy of his district, and, if he runs at all, it must be as the peo-

New Telegraph Line to Halifax

Bosron, June 30.—The first section of the extension of the Magnetic and Union lines of telegraph eastward thalfax was completed to Newburyport this morning and the lines are now open for business to that point The continuation of the line to Halifax will be pushe forward without delay, and, upon its completion, the odious monopoly which has so long existed between thicity and the Provinces will be broken up.

Rumored Vigilant Execution

Apourta, June 30.—The Savannah Republican of thi morning contains a letter from Tama, of the 24th, re-porting the banging, on the night previous, by the Flor ida Vigilance Committee, of four prominent citizens of tha

Vellow Fever at New Orleans.

New ORLEANS, June 29.—The report of the board chealth of this city announces the occurrence of two death from yellow fever during the week.

Markets.

New York, July 1.—Cotton is dull; sales of 200 bales. Flour is firm; sales of 13,500 bbls.; State \$3 75 a \$3 85; Ohio \$4 55 a \$4 65; Southern \$4 45 a \$4 75. Wheat is dull; sales of 8,000 bush.; Ch. spring 70 a 80c.; Western white \$1 02 \$1 06, do. red 99 a \$1 00. Corn is dull; sales of 26,000 bush.; mixed 70 a 764; yellow 80 a 83. Pork is firm; mess \$16 35 a \$16 50; prime \$13 40. Lard is dull at 104 a 11c. Whiskey is firm; Ohio 23c. Sugar is firm; Muscovado 34 a 64c; Porto Rico 6 a 64. Coffee is firm; Rio 10 a 104c. Spirits turpentine dull at 43c. Rosin is quiet. Rice is heavy.

BALTIMORE, July 1.—Flour is dull and lower: Howa BALTIMORE, July 1.—Flour is dull and lower: Howard street and Ohio \$4 25. Wheat is steady; red \$1 00 a \$1 05: white \$1 12 a \$1 25. Corn is steady; white 74 a 75: yellow 72 a 76. Whiskey is steady at 221 a 231. Provisions are dull and drooping; Bulk shoulders 5 a 51; sides 7 a 71c.

LETTER FROM HON. JOHN LETCHER.

LEXINGTON, Vx., June 25, 1858.

To the Editor of the South;

The Richmond "Whig," of the 21st inst., contains an article on the gubernatorial election, in which reference is made to Dr. Ruffner's address on the subject of slavery, and the connection of myself and others with ijs publication. I have no complaint to make of the editor for his reference, as my acts and opinions are proper subjects of criticism, nor do I seek to evade any just responsibility to sither.

for either.

At the time of the publication of that address, I state frankly, that I did regard slavery as a social and political evil. I did not regard it then, or since, as a moral evil, for I was at that time. have been ever since, and am now, the owner of slave property, by purchase, and not given to the question; it has been much more thoroughly examined in all its bearings, and is much better understood, not only in Virginia, but throughout the entire South. All must admit, that within the past ten years the question has been discussed with an ability never before expended upon it, and an impression thus made upon the public mind that has resulted in an almost entire revolution of public sentiment. Previous to 1847, I had given very little consideration to it; subsequently, however, I did examine it, and became entirely satisfied, not only that my opinion, as to the social and political influence of the institution, was erroneous, but I acknowledged my error.

my error.

When I became a candidate for a seat in the reform convention, the subject having been alluded to in the progress of the canvass, I avowed in my speach to the people of Augusta that I had changed my opinion, and stated that if my fidelity to the institution was distrusted. by any man it was his duty to oppose my election to the position I sought at the hands of the people. I was elected, and my course in the convention, and for the past seven sessions in Congress on all matters connected with slavery, will attest the sincerity of my convictions. The journals of both bodies are accessible, and to them I was a way water.

The journals of both bodies are accessible, and to them I refer for my votes.

The "Whig," of the 23d inst., contains a much longer article on the same subject, which imbodies the letter addressed to Dr. Ruffner, and sundry extracts from the address. The speech delivered in the Franklin Society was a calm argument on the social and political influence of slavery upon agricultural and mechanical development of Western Virginia. The published address contained many things so exceptionable that those (with one exception, I believe) who called upon him to publish the speech refused to contribute to the cost of the publication of the pamphlet. These facts are well known here.

In conclusion, I have only to add, that those who distrust my fidelity to my native State and her institutions are bound by every consideration of duty to themselves, and the community in which we live, to oppose my elevation to any political position I may aspire to.

J. LEICHER.

The Brandon (Mississippi) Republican mentions a curious well, discovered in Smith county about a month ago. A Mr. Baugh was boring for water in the piny woods, and when he had bored about forty feet "a mighty rushing wind" came out of the hele, which continued for several days. He quit boring and waited to see what would come of it. He placed a bottle over the hele, and the wind makes noise in it which can be heard a mile. It "blows" about a week ata time, and then it begins to "suck in," which continues for about the same time, and then blows again. So far no diminution of its force has been discovered. It has attracted many persons to see it, and as yet none can tell "whence the wind cometh, or whither it goeth."

In the insolvent court at Boston, on Monday, eighteen additional claims were proved against the estate of Lawrence, Stone & Co. to the amount of \$93,087, the largest being for \$26,234, presented by the Andorer Savings Bank. The whole amount thus far proved is about \$2,100,000.

FROM OUR OWN CERRESPONDENT. New Yoar, Wanteday night, June 30, 1858.

The only busing thich the "heatest term" has not depressed apper to be that of Fresident-making, platform-buildies, and party-organizing. It is true that the unskilled acchanics, who have engaged in these arduous labors have not been able to make much progress, and they are very much at loggerheads as to how to amments operations. In the first place, the man who is to combine abolition-republicanism and know-nothing in is not easily found. Mr. Seward will represent the

Crittenden will go the other—know-nothingism—t-fullest extent, but he will not swallow the Lloyd Garr

fullest extent, but he will not swallow the Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips dectrine. Judge McLean and Millard Fillmore occupy the same relative position; and the rest of the availables, on whom 'national men can unife to break down the democracy,' evince the same reluctance to form the chief feature of the happy family from whose wonderful harmony the people are to derive so much interesting instruction. And yet to find this accommodating gentleman is absolutely necessary, say the people's party-makers, before the platform can be built, and the new party organized.

There is considerable activity at the Brooklyn navv

The extreme heat continues without much abatement

dom of the city, or send them to see the alms-house and Blackwell's Island. The reason for this unusual omis-

for their financial wants on those days, there has unusual activity in the money market, and much

Until the summer season has closed, we do not look

for any change either in the rates of discount, the sup-ply of capital, or the state of trade. With the com-mencement of the fall we may look confidently for ac-

Tetal 216,638,833 139,683,321 65,462,826 22,781,785 Last week 208,691,790 137,367,939 66,726,370 23,290,614

The foreign exchange market has hardly opened yet

for the Vanderbilt on Saturday. It is thought, however,

that there will be an active demand for first-class bills. There are no signs as yet of any increase in the rates, although some favorite drawers are talking of asking

although some layorite drawers are taiking of assumptions; Bills at 60 days on London 108½ a 109½ for commercial; 109½ a 109½ for bankers, some asking 109½ a 109½; do. at sight 109½ a 110½; Paris at 60 days 5.15 a 5.11½; do. at short sight 5.10 a 5.7½; Antwerp 5.16½ a 5.13½; Amsterdam 41½ a 41½; Frankfort 41½ a 41½; Hamburg 36½ a 36½; Bremen 79½ a 79½; Prussian thaber 73½ a 734

Galena and Chic. 85; Chicago and R. I. 731; and Pacific Mail 781.

The flour market was 5 a 10c. per harrel lower, and rather dull. Wheat was very flat, and holders forced to accept materially lower prices, in order to effect sales. Corn was a trifle firmer. Pork was heavy and dull, and

beef firm.

Cotton was dull, and prices ruled in favor of the buyer with a very limited business at 12½c. for middling up-

The following is a statement from the Journal of Com

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

The following is the official exhibit of the balance in

The following appointees have just been commissioned by the President: To be receivers of public moneys— Christopher Graham, at Henderson, Minn: Joseph Hop-kins, at Marysville, California. To be registers of land offices—Samuel M. Hawkins, at Grenada, Mississippi.

Wm. Moss, at Washington, Arkansas. To be surveyor general of New Mexico —William Pelham, of that Terri

6,000 35,000

9,000 11,000 58,000

13,000

merce of the movement in cotton since the 1st of September as compared with the previous three years:

| 1806. | 1807. | 1806. | 1807. | 1806. | 1807. | 1806. | 1807. | 1806. | 1807. | 1806. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807. | 1807

9,000 9,000 73,000

Coin in Assistant Tresourer's office Do away office

the sub-treasury :

7.461.599

business done than for some time. freely met at the following rates:

Do do on other good securities
Do do on other good securities
Gret class endorsed bills (50 a 90 days)
Do do (4 a 6 months)

First-class endorsed bills (50 a 90 days) Bo do (4 a 6 months) First-class single names. Other good bills and names less known

ion is not explained.

In my communication of posteriday, I promised to lay before your readers documentary proofs of the granting of an exclusive transit charter by the government of Nicaragua to Cornelius Vanderbilt. I now fulfil my promise by making public through your columns the act of incorporation made by the Nicaraguan government in favor of Cornelius Vanderbilt and Horace F. Clark. is to combine abolition republicanism and know-nothing is in the casily found. Mr. Seward will represent the operatest ably, and, in the opinion of the Courier and Euquirer, be "the very man" for the presidency. Mr. Suquirer, be "the very man" for the presidency. Mr.

The supreme executive power has directed me to publish the following decree:

The President of the Republic of Nicaragua, considering that Messrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Horace F. Clark have logally entered the republic in the exercise of their duties, in order that they shall meet with no hindrance in the execution and prosecution of the undertaking, and that it is indispensable that they should be relieved from all taxes which are due to the government of the republic, in the exercise of his rights, decrees as follows:

of the republic, in the exercise of his rights, decrees as follows:

First. By these presents the republic of Nicaragua forms, establishes, and constitutes in a legal and collective body in perpetuity, under name to be hereinafter designated, alsesse. G. Vanderbilt and Horace F. Clark, and their associates, whoever they may be now or hereafter, in order to give complete effect to the object and design of the concession and contract, made and conceded by the said republic on the said 8th day of March of this year, to the parties therein mentioned, in such a manner as they and their successors should judge proper and compatible with the said concession and contract; and for this end the abovementioned parties and their successors are invested, by these presents, with all the necessary power and authority to a collective and legal body.

Second. The said collective and legal body, from time

body.

Second. The said collective and legal body, from time to time, and in such manner as shall seem to them convenient, can make private regulations and adopt rules said orders for the administration of their domestic government and business; they can sugment and arrange their subscriptions, designate the number of the parties among whom they are to be divided and the value of them, decree how they can be disposed of, and the manner in which they can be transferred; and shall have executive power to do such other acts and things as may be deemed necessary to carry out completely the object of the concession and contract above mentioned.

Third. The said legal and collective body, from time to time as they may determine, shall have power to elect a body of directors, (and any other employees,) and name agents and servants for the management of all the business of the said company. Said body of directors, when elected, will be a joint legal and collective body, with its president, and will be invested with all the powers herein conferred, unless the said powers have been limited by the above mentioned collective body, shall have power to decide by means of special rules, or in other manner, the number of directors, the manner and time of their election, and the duration of their term of office.

Fourth. The said legal and collective body shall have a trict, and, if he runs at all, it must be as the peo-ple's candidate, (people's, on the principle of lucus a non lucendo,) which is the sorriest position a man can occupy who was once trusted, as he was, by a large, pow-erful, and intellectual constituency. His "conscientious scruples" must console him for the loss of congressional

office.

Fourth. The said legal and collective body shall have a Fourth. The said legal and collective body shall have a common seal, which they shall have power to change from time to time. They shall have power to sue and can be sued to a final judgment; and they can plead and be accused, complain, defend or contest before all the judicial tribunals of this republic, as any persons, itizens of the same.

Fifth. The capital stock of the said legal and collective

There is considerable activity at the Brooklyn navy yard. The sloop Savannah has all her rigging in, and will be soon ready for sea. The frigate Sabine is being recaulked and will be finished in a day or two. The sloop St. Louis is progressing rapidly and will be launched in about a month. The Potomac is laid up in ordinary, and the Corwin is at anchor off the yard. The works at the new reservoir and storchouses, &c., are being pushed forward rapidly. A fatal accident occurred yesterday evening at the navy-yard. Mr. Henry Brooks, one of Dr. E. K. Kane's Arctic followers, first lieutemant in his last expedition.) was seized with apoplexy, and falling bat kwards, struck his head with great violence on the pavement and fractured his skull, from the effects of which he died almost immediately. Fifth. The capital stock of the said legal and collective body and all its property, whether in stock or goods, in all time hereafter, shall be held exempt by the state from from all taxation, dues, and imposts.

Acquiesced in on behalf of Messra. C. Vanderbilt and Horace F. Clark, by their agent, William Robert Clifford Webster, and by the authorities and functionaries of the republic, to whom the duty belongs.

Given at Managua, May 6, 1858, Thomas Martinez, Senor Don Gregorio Juarez, Minister of Foreign Relations, and by their order communicated to you for information and effect.

The extreme heat continues without much abatement. Numbers of deaths from coup de solai occur daily, and we only console ourselves in our sufferings by the idea that the crops are greatly benefited.

A party of bona fide Ojibway Indians paid a visit to Mayor Tiemann this morning. They were dressed expressly for the occasion—paint, feathers, bows, and all—and were presented by their chief, George Copway. The Mayor shook hands all round, but did not offer them the free-(Signed) GREGORIO JUAREZ. (Signed) CHECORIO JULIEZ.

The Canal Company is then dead. Long ago Mr. Stebbins and other influential members withdrew from the company, and it fell entirely into the hands of J. L. White, esq.; and a few of his friends.

On the other hand, Yrissari, the Minister from Nicaragua, publishes the following apparent contradiction of the above announcement:

sion is not explained.

Owing to the desire on the part of many persons to absent themselves from the city on the 3d, 4th, and 5th of July, and make the necessary arrangements to provide

"BROOKLYN, June 28, 1858.

"J. C. Lea, esq., Secretary of the American Atlantic and Pacific Multihip Canal Company, New York:

"Dran Sir: In answer to your note of this date, I can only state that I have received but one despatch from the government of Nicarsgua, by the 'Moses Taylor,' and it is dated the 28th of May last. In it nothing is said with respect to the company of which you are secretary, nor am I informed that any contract has been made with Mr. Vanderbilt or any other person whatever.

"I believe the news to be untrue; for if the fact were so, I should have been informed of it by my government. Such an event could only take place after a decision against the company in pursuance of the stipulations of

Such an event could only take place after a decision against the company in pursuance of the stipulations of the contract, which require that every question between the government and the company shall be first submitted to arbitration. Besides that, it is stipulated that the government shall not contract with any other person or company while the grant to the canal company remains to force

"Yours, very respectfully,

the following is the bank and sub-treasury movement on the latest weekly statement from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and New Orleans: INCREASE OF THE FRENCH ARMY AND NAVY

(From the London Morning Star, June 16.)
We repeat, it is the stale old story of 1847 and 1850 and 1852 over again. It is almost an exact reproduction of that thrice-exploded fable. The Times was then, as it is now, the chief trumpeter of alarm. The special subject of apprehension was then, as it is now, the alleged immense addition to the French navy. The particular estituted the centre of the conspirawas then, as it is no, the port of Cherbourg. And yet-to take the instance of 1852—after all manner of stories to take the instance of 1852—after all manner of stories as to the enormous increase of ships-of-war, and of fortnesses at Cherbourg, had been repeated by the leading journal for months, in every variety of form and version that could alarm the public mind, that very paper was compelled, on no less an authority than an official report by M. Dufaure, one of the most eminent of French statesmen, on the state of the French navy, to acknowledge that all it had been saying for so many months was Hambing 364 a 365; Bremen 195 a 195; Prussian chalers 7a5 a 735.

The business at the stock exchange was not important, the sales being reduced to a very small amount, and prices almost unchanged. If anything, the tendency was upwards. The following were the closing prices at the second board: N. Y. Central 825; Reading 44; Hud. Riv. 263; Mich. So. 21; Panama 107; Ill. Central 75; Galena and Chie. 85; Chicago and R. I. 731; and Panama 197; Ill.

that all it had been saying for so many months as nothing but flam and fiction, seeing—to use its own penitential language—"that the French navy has never been reduced to a lower state of efficiency."

Now, let it be remembered, that this statement was made after the tales about Cherbourg, and the prodigious naval activity of the French had been repeated for the product of the p months and mouths in every newspaper in the kingdom, with as much confidence, may, indeed, with much more confidence, than the same tales are repeated now, for all that is said at present on the subject is but as a whisper compared with the frantic roar of terror that then recompared with the frantic roar of terror that then re-sounded through the whole country. For the credit of our common sense as people, let us hope that we shall not be again frightened out of our propriety by the cack-ling of the geese, for though it is fabled that a goose once saved Rome, that was only by accident, and is by no means sufficient to crect that most foolish of birds into a

Paris, Friday.—There is a feeling of uncasiness with PARIS, Friday.—Incre is a feeting of unleasness wire regard to the foreign relations of this country continuing in Paris, which turns less round the sittings of the European conference, whose issue is kept successfully secret, than round the feelings of distrust, which persons of influence in neighboring States—namely in England and Belgium, and in Austria besides, pretend to entertain on the desires of the Force's government. Feonle in Paris the designs of the French government. People in Paris, who know full well that there is no ground for suspectwho know full well that there is no ground for suspensing France, that the so-called intimacy between Rossis and France amounts to a mere exchange of compliments on which either party puts his own construction, that is her armaments France has in no way outstepped the regular course of things here, that at Cherbourg nothing is taking place but the completion of what was begun under the Orleanist dynasty, very naturally begin to ask them-selves if the pretended apprehension of daugers from France is not, perhaps, on the contrary, a reason for France to be apprehensive on her part of the coming peril. Thus it comes, that the fortification of Antwerp, an old plan likewise of the Belgian government, begins to be looked upon in France with sinister eyes, as that of Cherbourg is by the parties in England alluded to, and that of Alex-andria by the statesmen and journalists of Austria. In all likelihood we have only the old spectacle before us, that 6,487,450,42 all likelihood we have only the old spectacle before us, that suspicion begets suspicion, and that thus the very fear of a war threatens again, as it did five years ago, to drift Europe into that war. All the more reason exists for fearless men in every country to resist such a cowardly disposition of public feeling, and now especially it is a duty at a time when a solemn conference is taking place for the settlement of those controversies, which, if left unsettled, may prove the spark that ignites the latent mine.

A return to Parliament, on the subject of the national debt of Great Britain, shows that on the 31st of March, 1858, the total was £776,225,493, on which the total an unal interest was £23,383,768.

THE WASHINGTON BAID NICARAGUA THE NEW CHARTER TO CORNE GENERAL SUMMARY OF CHINA NEWS DATES
TO APRIL 23.

The fail of Canton produced but little perceptible change in the ettitude and bearing of the Chinese Imperial government. The despatch from Peking at Shanghae directs the four foreign plenipotentiaries to return to Canton to meet the new imperial commissioner, the recently appointed Viceroy of the two Kwang provinces. Lord Eigin determined on advancing in the direction of Poking.

The movement was delayed by the non-arrival of the British Admiral and the gun-boats. An English steamer was stationed at the Rugged Islands, near the mouth of the Yang-tzee-Keang, to await Sir Michael Seymour's approach, and to notify to him the sudden change in Lord Eighn's movements, who was on his way to join the

Lord Eight's movements, who was on his way to join the Plenipotentiary.

Lord Eight's emphatic declaration, in reply to the address of the Shanghae mercantile community, leaves no doubt that he is prepared to follow up his determination of proceeding to the "Petho." and thence to Pekin, unless, in the meanwhile, a duly accredited commissioner from the China Emperor is delegated to meet the foreign ministers, and to make those concessions and affined those guarantees which may warrant the expectation that the international relations between China and the countries of western christendom may be satisfactorily adjusted, and grounds of present and future disputes be permanently removed.

There are not, says the Friend of China of April 23d the slightest indications of the troubles at Canton inter-

There are not, says the Friend of China of April 23d the slightest indications of the troubles at Canton interfering in any way to alter the pacific intercourse of foreigners with Chinese mandarins and people in the four northern ports, where the confidence and sense of security are in no way startled.

The Earl of Ligin was preceded a day by the Russian steamer America, with the Count Putlatine and suite; and followed on the 11th by the United States steamer Mississippi, with Mr. Reed and on the 14th by H. I. M. steamer Audacense, with the Baron Gross. Accompanying the Furious are the Pique, Minrod, Slaney Lover, and Cormorant. With the Audaceuse are the Fusee, Primauget, and Philegeton, and on the traft of the Mississippi are the Antelope and Minnesota—altogether a squad of fifteen vessels.

yessels.

Canton matters wear a dull aspect. A rumor has been propagated that Hwang-sung-han, the new Commissioner, is gathering forces as he traverses the country, and on his arrival off Canton will commence operations. At Fashan the war party are still busy.

HORRID TRAGEDY.

(From the Wilmington, N. C., Journal)

A most appalling tragedy was enacted in Columbus county, in this State, just after daylight on the morning of yesterday, the 29th inst., resulting in the death of four

county, in this State, just after daylight on the morning of yesterday, the 29th inst, resulting in the death of four persons.

The account, as it has reached us, is, that at the time already stated, Joshua Rouse killed his father, his wife, and two of his own small children, cutting off their heads with an axe. His eldest son ran over to the residence of Isaac H. Fowell, Esq., and told Mr. P. what had happened, who got W. G. Smith, Esq., and they went on towards Rouse's. On their way they met Rouse in pursuit of his son with an axe. He said he wanted to kill him. On meeting Messrs. Powell and Smith, he dropped the axe and held out his hand, when they arrested him. He is now in jail. Rouse had been for some time in the Insane Asylum, but was taken out by his guardian some three or four weeks ago, since which time he has been permitted to run at large. There is every reason to believe that he was insane at the time when he committed the terrible deed for which he has been arrested. The occurrence took place some fives mile from Whiteville, in the vicinity of the White Marsh. The little boy who escaped stated, we believe, that Rouse killed the old man out in the yard with a stick and then chopped off his head. He took the old man's knife, and with that he killed his own wife, and cut off her head. The children he killed with the axe and chopped off their heads. At Whiteville, when being carried to jail, Rouse said he killed his wife because she had tried to cut his throat two years ago, and his father because he had whitped him very severely when a boy. He had been in the insane asylum for eighteen months preceding the affair, with the exception of the last three or four weeks. We hardly see how or why he was boy. He had been in the insane asylum for eighteen months preceding the affair, with the exception of the last three or four weeks. We hardly see how or why he was

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

lows.—The democratic congressional convention in the second district of Iowa was held at Iowa City on the 21st ultimo. Hon. Wm. E. Liftingwell, of Clinton coun-ty, was nominated as the candidate for Congress. He is admitted by his opponents to be personally popular, and a man of fine ability. The republican candidate is Mr. Vandever, of Dubuque.

MASSACHUSETTS. -- A correspondent of the Post is in favor of an early democratic State convention. Usually the democracy of Massachusetts are the last to take the

In relation to the congressional elections, the New buryport Herald says:
"There is said to be some seventy aspirants for Con "There is said to be some seventy aspirants for Congressional honors in Massachusetts, and the present incumbents have little chance of re-nomination in more than four districts. Buffaton is very popular at home, and may find little oppesition; and Thayer, Dawes, and Gouch, having been but once elected, will probably be returned. The rest of the delegation will be new men, in this district something like a dozen persons are named to succeed Mr. Davis. The rush for the place is perhaps partly owing to the dull times, for genuine Yankee, that don't find one kind of business will be ready for another; and few of them will confess that they are incompetent for any place, from field driver to President.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The President has appointed Charles T. Jones, Esq. chief clerk, acting Register of the Treasury sence of Col. Bigger, from the 1st to the 17th instant in clusive.

The wound inflicted upon Mr. Gibbons, at New Or leans, in the duel mentioned yesterday, did not cause im-mediate death, but it is announced that it must prove

John B. Kennedy, Esq., one of the editors and proprie-tors of the Pittsburg Evening Chronicle, has withdrawn from that paper, having transferred his entire interest to his associate. Charles McKuight, Esq., by whom it will be hereafter conducted. The death of Abraham Rising, aged 99 years 5 months and 25 days, a veteran of the revolution, is announced as Southwick, Mass. He was at the taking of Gen. Bur-goyne's army, at Saratoga, and was 17 years old when he entered the army as a substitute for a man that was

drafted. The Greensboro, Ala., Beacon mentions that the friends

of the Hon. Sydenham Moore propose to give him a pub-lic demonstration of their appreciation and approval of his official course. Hon. William H. Welsh, late speaker of the Pen

vania State senate, has become joint proprietor with David Small, esq., of the York Gazette, one of the oldest and best democratic journals in the State. Mr. Welsh is a gentleman of sound learning, and we cordially welcome him to his new field of labor. A FEMALE BACHELOR .- At the first annual con

ment of Mount Union College, Ohio, the degree of Bach-elor of Liberal Sciences was conferred, amongst others, upon Miss Jane W. Chapman.

Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, Commissioner of the Land Office, Hon. Finley Bigger, Register of the Treas-ury, and tien. McConnel, Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, are at present absent from the city on brief visits to their respective homes.

THE ARMY AND NAVY

The President of the United States has approved the findings of the courts martial recently held at Panama by order of the flag officer of the Pacific squadron upon Scoond Lieutenant R. A. Whittier, U. S. M. C., and Lieut, E. C. Stockton, U. S. N. The former was sentenced to be dismissed, and the latter to be cashiered.

Heary Brooks, a beatswain of the navy, died at New York on Tuesday evening, the 29th ultime. Mr. Brooks was an officer of the Kane expedition, and was justly held in high esteem by all who knew him. He entered the navy May 20, 1847.

the navy May 29, 1841.

The U. S. frigate Cumberland set sail from Maderia for Santa Cruz, Teneriffe islands, on the 8th of May, reaching that port on the 11th of the same month. The Cumberland remained at Santa Cruz until the 13th of May, when she left for Port a Grande, in the Cape de Verde islands, and reached there in safety after seven days' sail. Advices from her, dated the 22d of May, announce the health of the officers and crew excellent, and state that she was to sail the next day for Porto Perez.

WANTED.-A competent person to keep a Bar about. Wages good. None need apply whe Address E. F. R., at office of Washington Uni-